

zodiac. Aristarchus placed the sun, as a small body in the centre of an orbit, around which the earth revolved. Plato became convinced of his error in making the sun revolve around the earth, and renounced the doctrine which he had long before imbibed from Timæus, the Locrian. He expressed himself as sorry that he had not followed the indications of nature, and placed the sun in the centre. There is no doctrine in philosophy so ancient as that of the heliocentric system, and the great astronomer teaches that the earth is round, though Galileo in modern times was punished for asserting it. We are told by Theophrastus Loricus, that Plato was the first who called these periods of the sun's course the earth's antipodes. Pythagoras having the honor of the doctrine. The doctrine was a subject of controversy in the time of Pythagoras, as may be gathered from his works. The very appearances and circumstances, which were brought in ancient times as the proof of the sphericity or roundness of the earth, are still used. From the circular shadow of the earth on the moon in an eclipse, and from the stars changing their position as we travel south, Aristotle concluded that the earth was round, and Plato drew the same consequence from observing that when the head has disappeared from a person on the deck of a ship, it still visible to one on the mast.

Notwithstanding the great invention of telescopes, by which the moderns have discovered that the planets revolve on their own axis, the ancients discovered the same without aid, and said. Atticus tells us, that Plato made each of the planets move about its own centre, while they were moving in their general course round the sun. Cicero tells us that the same doctrine was held by Nicæus of Syracuse. The very same doctrine, which is taught by the moderns concerning the moon, was held by the same ancients. Timæus taught that the moon had no light within itself, but shone by reflected light from the sun. From this, Empedocles accounts for the absence of heat in its rays, it being impossible by its straggled lens to produce fire. Orpheus, and after him Pythagoras, taught the doctrine that the moon, like our earth, was inhabited, and that they believed that they were a nobler race than those on the earth. Orpheus speaks in his verses, of the mountains and valleys of the moon, and Democritus declares that the shadowy parts of the moon were occasioned by the holy Lunar mountains, which presented the valleys from reflecting light, by overclouding them. Proclus gives another reason for the existence of those spots. He says, "those deep and extensive shades on the moon, must be occasioned by the vast sea it contains, which are incapable of reflecting so vital a light, as the more solid and opaque parts; or by caverns and crevices, deep and deep, wherein the rays of the sun are absorbed." It may be gathered from the works of the same author, that in his time, as well as in modern times, it was a subject of dispute whether the moon yielded vapours for the production of rains. He held the negative opinion, and being so much it was impossible, inasmuch as the moon was heated by the constant rays of the sun which must dry up its humidity. Therefore, he was convinced that clouds, rain, winds, and animals had no existence on the bright satellite of the earth. The moderns hold the very same opinions, and indulge in the same controversy. The doctrine of the true philosophy Herschel, that the fixed stars were suns round which other systems like our Solar system revolved, was taught by the ancient philosophers, (proof of which I could bring from the works of many, if space would permit. Herschel's idea of the galaxy, or milky way, was familiar to the ancients. Aristotle's notion that it was caused by exhalations suspended in the air was false, and also that of Pythagoras, who believed it obtained to have been the sun's path, but Democritus tells us, "that what we call the milky way, contains in it innumerable fixed stars, the nature of whose distant rays occasion the brightness which we see denominated." This is precisely the doctrine of Galileo. The Grecian philosophers were familiar with the idea of a chaos, or mass of worlds, for Plutarch says he had no doubt of the existence of innumerable, though not an infinite multitude of worlds, and that like ours, they were composed of land and water, and surrounded by sky. Anonymous believe that there were other systems revolving round other suns, and they held the same opinion. Even Orpheus, who lived in the time of the Trojan war, hints at it in one of his poems. Democritus has said the existence of satellites, which the telescope has since brought to light.

It appears that the ancients had a correct notion of comets, for Pythagoras and Aristotle both call them wandering planets, which appeared only in certain parts of their orbits. Sostratus informs us that the Chaldeans regarded comets as planetary bodies, and Theophrastus says that the Egyptians could foretell the return of comets. Seneca, in his account of natural questions, speaks elegantly on the subject, he tells us, "that there was an immense number of them, but that their return was so situated, that so far from being always in view, they could only be seen at one of the extremes."

The ancients left the moderns far behind in making discoveries in Mathematics, a few of which I shall mention. It is conceded by all that Plato was the first who predicted celestial motions, taught that the earth was spherical, and the elliptic in an oblique position. No less service did he render to geometry than to the sciences generally. He demonstrated the properties of the circle, discovered that the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal, and that the two opposite angles of a right line are equal, or are equal. He also taught the Egyptians how to measure the pyramids by the length of their shadows. Pythagoras, who was versed in all the sciences, was the first who reduced the sciences to the principles of a science, which was suggested by the different sounds which proceeded from the harmonies of a lute. Noticing the correspondence of numbers at the fourth, fifth and eighth proportions, he supposed that the difference in the weight of the harmonies must be in ratios, which he found to be the case from experiments on strings. He made many discoveries in geometry, among which is that, which he demonstrated that all plane figures, the circle, the largest, and the square of all solids. Plato discovered the cosmic harmonies, and he is supposed from the ordonnance of Proclus, that he was not in doubt that he was understood Algebra. It is further evident from the demonstrations of Archimedes, concerning the area and solid properties. Aristarchus was the first who conceived a manner of measuring the sun's distance from the earth, and Hipparchus, to his immortal honor, first opened the way to the discovery of the procession of the equinoxes.

Though the invention of the printing press and the steam engine have conferred glory on the moderns, yet they have not surpassed the ancients in mechanics and the general arts, inured to many of them they are far beyond the vast engines by which Archimedes defended the city of Syracuse, have never been equalled. He invented an organ of very complicated construction, which, besides the various states and other instruments, imitated the male and female voice in a variety of tones, though all in harmony. His machines for lifting at the ends of roads and ships, and the iron arms, which were so constructed as to raise a ship and her crew to port, were truly wonderful. We are told that there was an engine at Alexandria, when that city was besieged by Julius Cæsar, that drew vast quantities of water from the river and brought it out of the jaws of the enemy. To Archimedes we owe the invention of the screw which bears his name, and to Ctesibius the invention of the pump. Many others might be mentioned, but I shall pass on to architecture. The Pyramids of Egypt have never known a rival in modern times, and the magnificent temples and palaces of Pharaohs now in ruins, have never been equalled in anything of the noble beauty of Babylon. The grandeur of ancient Italy will perhaps never be surpassed or equalled in architecture.

With respect to statues and sculpture generally, the ancients excelled. The Louvre at Paris was a wonderful production, the thumb to which new men could encompass without scruple arms. Flavius tells us that Semiramis had a mountain cut into a statue of herself, which was nearly two miles high, and an artist, according to Plutarch, offered to make a statue out of Mount Atlas to represent Alexander, which should hold a city in one hand and a river in the other. It would have been eight or ten miles in height, and more than a hundred in circumference. What sculptures of modern times can be compared with Pharaoh's Pharaohs, Polydorus, Cleopatra and Cleopatra. What would one equal the Venus de Medici, now in the

how the ministers could have intended to use the monopoly ought to have been to

...the Duke of Wellington observed that the Government were not to be taken in by the Duke of Wellington. He (the Duke of W.) declared that the contemplation of the Government, who petitioned in favour of the opening of the canal, that the Company's trade with the

And so far was he from thinking that the opening of the China trade, on the part of the Government, would be a concession, that the private traders would derive no assistance from the Company's monopoly, that he would assist them in carrying on what he considered a profitable trade. The Duke of Wellington should have said that private traders would not be hurt by the opening of the China trade, and not that the Company would be hurt.

[illegible][illegible]

Mr. St. John moved a resolution that the resolution of Ireland and the people under the influence of the Whigs, and applicable to the interests of religion, was not beneficial to the interests of religion, and that the Whigs in power were not sincere in their professions, and that the Whigs in power were not sincere in their professions, and that the Whigs in power were not sincere in their professions.

SCHUYLER'S EFFECTS OF ANONYMOUS LETTERS
Manhattan Court yesterday, Thomas Egan, the Horse-ferry rodd, appeared to prosecute, when it appeared there was a lawsuit in his favor; his property consists of

phileldelphia, SEPT. 4, 1864.

Index	Per	Cent	Off	Per	Cent
1905	100	100	100	100	100
1906	100	100	100	100	100
1907	100	100	100	100	100
1908	100	100	100	100	100
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1967	100	100	100	100	100
1968	100	100	100	100	100
1969	100	100	100	100	100

1830 &	1850	100	110	115	
1831 &	1851	100	111	116	
1832 &	1852	100	112	117	
1833 &	1853	100	113	118	
1834 &	1854	100	114	119	
1835 &	1855	100	115	120	
1836 &	1856	100	116	121	
1837 &	1857	100	117	122	
1838 &	1858	100	118	123	
1839 &	1859	100	119	124	
1840 &	1860	100	120	125	
1841 &	1861	100	121	126	
1842 &	1862	100	122	127	
1843 &	1863	100	123	128	
1844 &	1864	100	124	129	
1845 &	1865	100	125	130	
1846 &	1866	100	126	131	
1847 &	1867	100	127	132	
1848 &	1868	100	128	133	
1849 &	1869	100	129	134	
1850 &	1870	100	130	135	
1851 &	1871	100	131	136	
1852 &	1872	100	132	137	
1853 &	1873	100	133	138	
1854 &	1874	100	134	139	
1855 &	1875	100	135	140	
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1857 &	1877	100	137	142	
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1862 &	1882	100	142	147	
1863 &	1883	100	143	148	
1864 &	1884	100	144	149	
1865 &	1885	100	145	150	
1866 &	1886	100	146	151	
1867 &	1887	100	147	152	
1868 &	1888	100	148	153	
1869 &	1889	100	149	154	
1870 &	1890	100	150	155	
1871 &	1891	100	151	156	
1872 &	1892	100	152	157	
1873 &	1893	100	153	158	
1874 &	1894	100	154	159	
1875 &	1895	100	155	160	
1876 &	1896	100	156	161	
1877 &	1897	100	157	162	
1878 &	1898	100	158	163	
1879 &	1899	100	159	164	
1880 &	1900	100	160	165	
1881 &	1901	100	161	166	
1882 &	1902	100	162	167	
1883 &	1903	100	163	168	
1884 &	1904	100	164	169	
1885 &	1905	100	165	170	
1886 &	1906	100	166	171	
1887 &	1907	100	167	172	
1888 &	1908	100	168	173	
1889 &	1909	100	169	174	
1890 &	1910	100	170	175	
1891 &	1911	100	171	176	
1892 &	1912	100	172	177	
1893 &	1913	100	173	178	
1894 &	1914	100	174	179	
1895 &	1915	100	175	180	
1896 &	1916	100	176	181	

[illegible][illegible]

... Ger. & Nor.	1063	100	100	102	1 1/2
... read at 10.					
... er note & F.	1053	100	103	105	1 1/2
... ad read at 10.					
Frank's					
... of the United States		100	111	112	1 1/2
... of North America		400	400	400	1 1/2
... of Pennsylvania		400	400	400	1 1/2
... Philadelphia bank		100	110	110	1 1/2
... miners & Mechanics		50	70	70	2 1/2
... universal bank		50	60	70	2 1/2

[illegible]

Western Bank, Bucks co.	10	18	21	2	40
Western Bank, of Louisville	50	42	47	3	40
Western Bank, of Columbia	50	20	27	3	20
Western Banking Co.	50	20	27	3	20
Commercial Bk. Cincinnati	100	114	115	3	20
Delaware Canal & Banking Co.	100	114	115	3	20
First & Main, Pittsburg	15	15	16	1	20
First & Main, Louisville	0	3	3	1	20
First National Bank, Tennessee	25	34	35	3	20
Insurance Comp.					
First, Virginia	400	200	500	1	40

[illegible][illegible]

London Delaware Falls	20	40	
Quebec & Portland canal	100	100	
Rail Roads			
London and Amherst	100	120	107
Newcastle and Freetown	125	40	61
St. John's & Northampton	240	25	30
Westchester	240	40	24
Verdun: country		30	36
Verdun and Verdunville	400	25	30
Verdunville and Verdun	400	25	30
Verdunville and Verdun	200	20	24
Verdunville and Verdun	200	20	24

Terraques.				
Shild and Lancaster	308	165	170	
tertia and Parkstone	100	46	36	
Shild Hill & Springhouse	100	80	87	
Thorn & Wyngrove	100	70	40	
Rankford and Bessett	100	42	40	
Seige	100	10	20	
Maneyuk and Flatrock	25	30	20	
Bridges.				
Schuykill permanent	10	13	14	
Lancaster and Schuykill	30	19	12	

Shchikhi at Manayunk	120	250	160	ed in
Shchikhi at Manayunk	30	25	60	for in
Shchikhi at L'Anse-au-Loup	20	20	40	der
Shchikhi at Normantown	10	10	10	der
Delaware bridge, Trenton	80	30	70	comp
do do L'Anse-au-Loup	100	220	50	vous

Macleanisms

North American colonial	25	19	51	also
N. Y. C. R. line straight-on	100	—	—	But
do Union line	100	100	100	may
do Shchikhi's line	37	14	13	th

General Street 1 mile	360	270	240	
April Street 1/2	270	270	270	270
Walnut Street 1/2	100	60	20	20
Philadelphia Avenue	100	60	20	20
Philadelphia Exchange	100	60	20	20

A radiant, concentrated thing,
On which soul memory loves to linger.
Come, Dearcut, come—from yonder sky
Night's glittering games are slowly fading;
And round you dark clouds, floating high,
The moon a band of gold is leading.
Come, Dearcut, come—our brightest hour
Has fled, and joined the unreturning;
When erst we met in summer bowers,
While evening's pleasant bright was burning.

OSCAR.

On this evening, we had by this time progressed into the trade, and were within three hundred miles of Barbados; the sun had set bright and clear, after a most beautiful day.

howling along right before it, but there was no moon, and although the stars sparkled brilliantly, yet it was dark and as we were the sternmost of the men-of-war, we had the task of whipping in the slugs. It was my watch on deck. A gun from the Commodore, who showed a number of lights. "What is that Mr. Kennedy?" said the captain to the old gunner. "The Commodore has made the night signal for the sternmost ships to make more sail and close in." We repeated the signal, and stood on bailing the dulcet of the merrymen, in the neighborhood

"Forward there," sung out Mr. Spitzer, "stand by to fire a shot at that fellow from the boat gun if he does not bear up. What can be after? Sergeant Armstrong"—to a marine who was standing close by, in the waist—"go get a musket, and fire over him." It was done, and the ship immediately bore up upon her course again; we now ranged along side of him on his

"Hark your mainmast, air, sir, and hoist a light at the peak; I shall send a boat on board of you."

ly boat." We also backed our mainmast, and were in the act of lowering down our boat, when the officer rattled out "keep all fast, with the boat, I can't comprehend that chap's manner of view for the soul of me. He has not hoisted." Once more we were within pistol-shot of him. "Why don't you heave to, sir?" "All silent."

Presently we could perceive a confusion and a noise of struggling on board, and angry voices, as if people were trying to force their way up to the hatch ways from below, a heavy thumping, a struggle, and a creaking of the blocks.

and rattling of the corlidge, while the mainyard was
was first braced one way and then another, as if
if two parties were striving for the mastery. A
length a voice hailed distinctly. "We are cap-
tured by a—." A sudden sharp cry, and a splash
overboard told of some fearful deed.

"We are taken by a privateer, or pirate,"
singing out another voice. This was followed by a
heavy crunching blow, as when the spike of a
butcher's axe is driven through a bullock's forehead,
head deep into the brain.

By this time the captain was on deck, all hands

"On board there—get below, all you of the English crew, as I shall fire with grape."

The lust was now taken. The ship at length came to the wind—we rounded to, under her lee, and an armed boat, with Mr. Trevelan, and myself, and sixteen men, with cutlasses, were sent on board.

We jumped on deck, and at the gangway Mr. Trevelan stumbled and fell over the dead body

his skull clenched to the eyes, and a broken cutlass blade sticking in the gash. We were immediately accosted by the mate, who was laid down to a ringbolt close by the hits, with his hands tied at the wrists by sharp cords so tightly, that the blood was spurting from beneath his nails.

"We have been surprised by a privateer schooner, sir, the lieutenant of her, and twelve men, are now in the cabin."

Where are the rest of the crew?"

By this the lieutenant had descended to the cabin followed by his people, while the merchant crew once more took charge of the ship, crowding sail into the body of the fleet.

I followed him long, posted and outflank in hand, and I shall never forget the scene that presented itself when I entered. The cabin was that of a thousand times hundred tons, elegantly fitted

up, the panels were filled with superb damask hangings before the stern windows and side windows, and brilliantly lighted up by two large, ornate hanging lamps hung from the deck above, which were reflected from, and multiplied in, several plate glass mirrors in the panels. In the recesses, which in cold weather had been occupied by the stove, now stood a splendid enamel piano-forte, the side corresponding with the crimson velvet of the panels; it was open, a Lefebvre, mounted with a green velvet, a parrot, and two long white doves, as if recently pulled off, lay on the

The rubble case was particularly beautiful. It was a rich case of a mulled palm tree, with a stem painted white, and encircled with a gold-leafed work like the lozenges of a pine apple while the leaves spread up and abroad on the roof.

The table was laid for supper with cold meats and wine, and a profusion of silver things all sparkling brightly, but it was in great disorder. Wine spilt, and glasses broken, and dishes without regard, and forks and spoons scattered about. She was evidently one of those London West End

The captain lay across the table, with his head hanging over the side of it next to his, and unable to help himself with his hands tied behind his back, and a gag in his mouth, his face purpled from the blood running in his head, and the whites of his eyes turned red, while his loud stentorian breathing had so forcibly indicated the rupture of a vessel on the brain.

Four gentlemen looking down were sitting at the table, fished to their cheeks, pale and trembling, while six of the most robust-looking scoundrels I ever beheld, stood on the opposite side of the table in a row fringing its walls, the light from the lamps shining but of them. Three of these were small but very sassy individuals, one was a Scotchman and an English, with a queer high nose.

max case. These four had no clothing besides their trousers, and stood with their arms folded, in all the attitudes of desperate men, caught in the vortex of some horrible atonality which they sawed out but all hope of mercy. The two others were white Frenchmen, tall, bushy whiskered sales desperadoes, but still, wonderful to relate, with I may so speak, the manners of gentlemen. One of them squinted, and had a hairy lip, which gave him a horrible expression. They were dressed in white trousers and shirts, velvet silk sashes around their waists and a sur-

The whole party had apparently made up their minds that resistance was vain, for their pistols and cut-throats, some of them bloody, had all been laid on the table with the butts and blades towards us, contrasting horrible with the glittering equipage of steel, and crystal, and silver things, and on the snow-white damask table cloth. They were immediately seized, and im-